

DESCRIPTION

OPHTHALMOLOGIC IMAGE RECORDING APPARATUS,
OPHTHALMOLOGIC IMAGE RECORDING METHOD, AND
5 OPHTHALMOLOGIC IMAGE RECORDING PROGRAM

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an
ophthalmologic image recording apparatus connected
10 with, for example, an eye fundus camera for sensing a
fundus of an eye to be examined, which is used in an
ophthalmologic office, for a group examination, or
the like, an ophthalmologic image recording method,
and an ophthalmologic image recording program.

15

BACKGROUND ART

For example, an image filing system for an eye
fundus camera has been known as an ophthalmologic
image recording apparatus .

20

The mainstream of the system is a system for
capturing a still image of an eye to be examined, in
a recording medium in synchronization with an analog
video signal used in a camera including an analog
video output terminal.

25

In recent years, because it is easy to digitize,
general digital cameras have been used in a film
compartment of the eye fundus camera. In particular,

the reason why a single-lens reflex type digital camera is used is that remote image sensing from the eye fundus camera is possible and it has high compatibility with conventional film type cameras and
5 resolution sufficient for an ophthalmologic diagnostic image.

In order to be able to easily store, retrieve, and view images, the images can be transferred from the general digital camera to a personal computer
10 through memory cards, cables, or the like.

On the other hand, the image filing system for the eye fundus camera requires information correlating with image sensing, such as (1) "when", (2) "where image sensing is performed", (3) "who",
15 and (4) "either eye", in addition to the image. Therefore, in order to achieve this, there has been known that the information correlating with image sensing is directly inputted to the personal computer or the information correlating with image sensing is
20 outputted from the eye fundus camera and then stored in correlation with the image of the eye to be examined.

An apparatus for automatically reading the information correlating with image sensing, such as
25 eyes to be sensed (left and right) from an image sensing device has been known an example of such a technique (see Patent Document of JP 2002-238860 A).

However, when the image of the eye to be examined and the information correlating with image sensing are surely correlated with each other to improve the reliability of the apparatus, it is
5 necessary to substantially simultaneously obtain the image and the information correlating with image sensing. This can be achieved without problems because the image can be promptly obtained in a conventional mode for capturing the video signal.

10 However, in the case of image sensing using a generally used digital camera, image generation and mass data transfer are performed in the digital camera, so image acquisition requires considerable time. In order to avoid this, a method of inhibiting
15 next image sensing until after the completion of the image acquisition is expected. In this case, it is impossible to perform image sensing with short intervals, such as fluorescent image sensing. In order to deal with the image sensing with short
20 intervals, when the information correlating with image sensing is added to only a first image of successively sensed images and other images are not correlated with the information correlating with image sensing, a plurality of images, each of which
25 does not include the information correlating with image sensing exist.

When the general digital camera is used in the

film compartment of the eye fundus camera, the remote image sensing from the eye fundus camera is normally performed. However, when image sensing operation is performed by using an image sensing switch provided
5 in the main body of the eye fundus digital camera, an image other than images sensed by the eye fundus camera (improper image which is not an eye fundus picture) generates.

Even when the image generation, the image
10 transfer, or the like is caused by noise which an operator does not expect, the same occurs.

When such concern is taken into account, it is hard to surely correlate the image of the eye to be examined and the information correlating with image
15 sensing while avoiding an improper image and to perform continuous image sensing at an image sense interval shorter than an image transfer time.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention has been made in view of the above problems, and therefore provides an ophthalmologic image recording apparatus capable of removing an improper image which is not an eye fundus picture and correlating each image with information
25 correlate with image sensing.

According to an aspect of the invention, an ophthalmologic image recording apparatus includes: a

first acquiring means for acquiring a plurality of sensed images of an eye to be examined and a plurality of time information at image sensing; a second acquiring means for acquiring a plurality of information correlate with image sensing, each of which including at least the time information, at the image sensing; control means for correlating a group of the images of the eye to be examined with a group of the information correlate with image sensing; and recording means for recording an image of the eye to be examined and information correlate with image sensing which are correlated with each other, and in the ophthalmologic image recording apparatus, the control means correlates the group of the images of the eye to be examined with the group of the information correlate with image based on the time information at the image sensing and the time information included in the information correlate with image sensing.

20

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute a part of the specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention, and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

Fig. 1 is a structural view showing a filing

system using a mydriatic type eye fundus camera.

Fig. 2 is a structural diagram showing detailed parts in an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a timing chart showing image sensing
5 operation.

Fig. 4 is a timing chart showing image sensing operation.

Fig. 5 is a timing chart showing image sensing operation.

10 Fig. 6 is a timing chart showing image sensing operation.

Fig. 7 is a timing chart showing image sensing operation.

Fig. 8 is a view showing transfer data and
15 displayed images .

Fig. 9 is a view showing transfer data and displayed images .

Fig. 10 is a view showing transfer data and displayed images .

20

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Preferred embodiment (s) of the present invention will be described in detail in accordance with the accompanying drawings .

25 Hereinafter, an embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the drawings .

Fig. 1 shows a structure of a filing system using a mydriatic type eye fundus camera, which is one of ophthalmologic image recording apparatuses. A filing system 110 includes a mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 and a personal computer 102 for file management. The mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 includes a digital camera 101a which has a photo sensor such as a CCD and that generates a digital image and an image sensing start switch 101b.

Two communication paths are used between the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 and the personal computer 102. Image data Sig104 is outputted from the digital camera 101a to a communication path 107 and a signal Sig10 β is outputted from the personal computer 102 to the communication path 107 to detect a state of the digital camera 101a. Information correlating with image sensing Sig103 is outputted from the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 to a communication path 108 and an image sense enable signal Sig105 indicating that image sensing operation is an enable state is outputted from the personal computer 102 to the communication path 108.

Next, a structure of detailed parts in the present invention will be described. Fig. 2 shows the structure of the detailed parts in an embodiment of the present invention. The mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 includes the digital camera 101a,

the image sensing start switch 101b, an eye fundus camera controlling part 205 for controlling the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101, and an image sensing information management unit 206 for the
5 mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101. The digital camera 101a includes a photo sensor 201 such as a CCD, an image sensing switch 202 for the digital camera 101a, a digital camera controlling part 203 for controlling the digital camera 101a, and an image
10 data generation unit 204 for generating image data from the digital camera 101a.

The personal computer 102 includes an image data storing part 211 for storing the image data outputted from the image data generation unit 204, an
15 image-sensing-correlation-information storing part 212 for storing the information correlating with image sensing, which is outputted from the image sensing information management unit 206, an image file creating part 213 for creating an image file to
20 which the information correlating with image sensing is added, based on the image data and the information correlating with image sensing, a file storing unit 214 for storing the image file to which the information correlating with image sensing is added,
25 an image sensing condition information inputting part 215 for inputting image sensing condition information such as a patient's name and an image sensing region,

a calculation processing part 216 for controlling the personal computer 102, and an alarm generation means 217 for generating an alarm when an improper image is recognized.

5 In the structure of the filing system 110 described above, a rough flow from the selection of a patient to the storage of the image will be described.. First, when a patient to be sensed is determined, the personal computer 102 performs the selection of the
10 patient, the checking of patient information, and the like using the image sensing condition information inputting part 215. Next, when the patient information is determined, in order to enable the image sensing, the image sense enable signal Sig105
15 is outputted through the communication path 108. The outputted image sense enable signal Sig105 allows the operation of the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101.. When alignment operation and focusing operation are performed on the eye to be examined to determine the
20 image sensing region, the operator operates the image sensing start switch 101b of the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 to perform the image sensing of the eye fundus. After the optical path changing and the like are performed, the mydriatic type eye fundus
25 camera 101 causes a strobe scope light source which is not shown to emit light and simultaneously issues a remote image sense signal to the digital camera

101a. A fundus image of the eye to be examined which is illuminated by the strobe scope light source is formed on the photo sensor 201 of the digital camera 101a through an optical system which is not shown.

5 The digital camera controlling part 203 receives the remote image sense signal and causes the image data generation unit 204 to execute the generation of image data to which an image generation time is added.. After the generation of the image data is completed,

10 the personal computer 102 detects the generation of the image data using the signal Sig10 β outputted through the communication path 107. After the completion of the generation, the digital camera controlling part 203 performs the image data transfer

15 in response to an image transfer request from the personal computer 102. The personal computer 102 starts the storage of the image data Sig104 received through the communication path 107 in the image data storing part 211.

20 In addition to this, after the completion of the image sensing, the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 acquires the information correlating with image sensing, including an image sense time, a left or right eye, an image sense angle of field, an image

25 sense light intensity, and timer information and causes the image sensing information management unit 206 to record information correlating with image

sensing. The information correlating with image sensing which is recorded in the image sensing information management unit 206 is outputted as the information correlating with image sensing Sigl03.

5 The personal computer 102 causes the image-sensing-correlation-information storing part 212 to store the outputted information correlating with image sensing Sigl03. When all data are stored in the image data storing part 211 and the image-sensing-correlation-

10 information storing part 212, the calculation processing part 216 compares the generation time added to the image data with the image sense time included in the information correlating with image sensing. When a difference between the two time

15 information is within an allowable range, the image file creating part 213 is directed to create a file. The image file creating part 213 creates a new file in which the information correlating with image sensing is added to the image data. After the file

20 creation is completed, the created file is stored in the image file storing unit 214. The above-mentioned operation is the rough flow from the selection of the patient to the storage of the image. Next, the present invention will be described in detail with

25 reference to the timing charts.

Fig. 3 is a timing chart showing detailed operating procedures with respect to image sensing,

data transfer, and the like in this system. First, when the operator presses the image sensing start switch 101b, an image sense switch signal changes to an ON state. After that, the mydriatic type eye
5 fundus camera 101 performs operation such as optical path changing and then causes the strobe scope light source which is not shown to emit light. Then, the image of the eye to be examined is formed on the sensor 201 of the digital camera. The eye fundus
10 camera 101 simultaneously transmits the remote image sense signal to the digital camera 101a. Therefore, the digital camera 101a starts the image generation operation shown in Fig. 3. The personal computer 102 periodically detects an image generation state
15 through the communication path 107, so the completion of the image generation is detected in response to the completion of the image generation in the digital camera 101a. The calculation processing part 216 of the personal computer 102 stores a detection time at
20 a timing T301 of the completion of image generation detection and simultaneously starts a timer T302 for monitoring subsequent data transfer. Note that T303 indicated by a dotted line denotes a timeout period of T302. Next, the calculation processing part 216
25 requests the digital camera 101a to transfer the generated image data. Then, the image data transfer shown in Fig. 3 changes to an operation state. On

the other hand, when the operation after the image sensing is completed, the image sensing information management unit 206 of the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 acquires and records the information correlating with image sensing, including image sense time information acquired at T305 when the image sensing start switch 101b is pressed. When the storage of the information correlating with image sensing is completed, the image sensing information management unit 206 starts the transfer of the information correlating with image sensing to the image-sensing-correlation-information storing part 212 of the personal computer 102 at a timing of T306. The calculation processing part 216 of the personal computer 102 stores a transfer start time. After that, the calculation processing part 216 constantly monitors the transfer states of the two pieces of data and stops the timer T302 at a time T304 when the transfer of both the image data and the information correlating with image sensing is completed (transfer complete time of the image data in this embodiment). In Fig. 3, the transfer of the image data and the information correlating with image sensing is normally completed within the timeout period T303, so the acquired time information are checked without alarm operation with respect to the timeout. It is checked that a difference between the time

information acquired when the T301 is detected and the generation time information included in the image information acquired at T304 is within a predetermined value. It is checked that a difference
5 between time information acquired when the start of transfer of the information correlating with image sensing is detected and time information included in the information correlating with image sensing is within a predetermined value. It is checked that a
10 difference between the time information with respect to the image data and time information with respect to the information correlating with image sensing is within a predetermined value, so it is recognized that the image data and the information correlating
15 with image sensing are data generated at the same image sensing. In response to this, the image file creating part 213 creates an image file to which the information correlating with image sensing is added. The same operation is performed for second image
20 sensing shown in Fig. 3. As described above in Fig. 3, the image data is checked using both the detection time of the image generation and time information included in the image data. It is possible to compare either information with the time information
25 with respect to the information correlating with image sensing. Although the example in which the time information is included in the image data has

been described, a digital camera capable of independently acquiring or detecting only the time information may be used. With respect to the information correlating with image sensing, the

5 checking is performed using both the time information acquired when the information correlating with image sensing is detected and the time information included in the information correlating with image sensing. It is possible to compare either information with the

10 time information with respect to the image data. In Fig. 3, the example in which the start of transfer of the image sensing information is later than the detection timing of the image generation has been described. However, in the case where the start of

15 transfer of the image sensing information is earlier than the image generation, even when the timer T302 is started based on the transfer of the image sensing information, the same effect is obtained. Described in Fig. 3 is the case in which the operation is

20 normally completed. Here, when the timer T302 exceeds the timeout period T303 because of the failure of the digital camera 101a, the disconnection of the communication path 107 for the image data and the generation of noise therein, the inner failure of

25 the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101, and the disconnection of the communication path 108 and the generation of noise therein, the calculation

processing part 216 directs the alarm generation means 217 to generate an alarm. An alarm generating method will be described in detail later.

Fig. 4 is a timing chart showing continuous
5 image sensing such as fluorescent image sensing. When the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 is operated to start image sensing, the calculation processing part 216 detects the image generation at a timing T401 and starts a timer of T402. Because of
10 the continuous image sensing, next image sensing is started at a timing T403 during the transfer of first image data. Therefore, the calculation processing part 216 starts a second timer T406 at a time T404 when next image generation is detected and
15 simultaneously stores a detection time of T404. The second timer T406 is a timer for monitoring a transfer state of the information correlating with image sensing and used to detect a timeout error of the information correlating with image sensing. Next,
20 when the transfer of the image data generated at T401 is completed, the calculation processing part 216 requests the digital camera 101a to transfer second image data generated at the timing T404. When the transfer of the second image data starts, the
25 calculation processing part 216 directs the image data storing part 211 to store the data and simultaneously starts an image data transfer

monitoring timer indicated by T405. When the transfer of the second image data is completed, the calculation processing part 216 compares image generation time data included in the image data with
5 image sense time information included in the information correlating with image sensing. When a difference between the two pieces of time information is within an allowable range, it is recognized that the generated image data and the information
10 correlating with image sensing are related to the second image sensing. The image data and the second information correlating with image sensing are combined with each other and the file creation is executed by the image file creating part 213. The
15 subsequent operation is performed as described above. Thus, even when the transfer time of the image data exceeds the image sense interval, it is possible to surely match between the image data and the information correlating with image sensing and to
20 perform error detection. Fig. 8 shows content processed by the image file creating part 213, which is an example in which a file is created from transferred image data 802 and transferred information correlating with image sensing 803 and
25 displayed on a display of the personal computer 102 as indicated by reference numeral 801.

Fig. 5 shows an error example in which the

image data -and information correlating with image sensing are not matched. Normal image sensing is performed at T501 and normal operation is performed in the procedures described earlier. Next, assume
5 that the operator carelessly presses the image sensing switch 202 provided in the digital camera 101a at T502. Even when the image sensing switch 202 is pressed, the image is generated in the digital camera 101a as in the above-mentioned case. The
10 calculation processing part 216 of the personal computer 102 detects image generation at a timing of T503, and starts a timer T504 and simultaneously requests the digital camera 101a to transfer the image data. However, the image sensing start switch
15 101b of the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 is not pressed. Therefore, the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 does not recognize the image sensing operation, so the acquisition of the information correlating with image sensing and the
20 transfer thereof are not performed. Here, although the transfer of the image data is completed at T506, the transfer of the information correlating with image sensing is not started, so the timer T504 does not stop. The calculation processing part 216
25 recognizes an improper image at a timing T507 when the timer T504 elapsed a set timeout T505 and directs the alarm generation means 217 to generate an alarm.

Fig. 9 shows an example of an alarm method. The second image sensing is performed without the operation of the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 and an acquired image does not include the image of the eye to be examined. Thus, the alarm generation means 217 sets a mark "x" on the improper image as indicated by reference numeral 901 to give to the operator an alarm indicating that it is an image acquired by improper operation.

10 In the description in Fig. 5, the detection is performed based on the timeout from T503. Alternatively, a pattern in which the information correlating with image sensing can be constantly obtained earlier than the image data may be used as an acquiring pattern. In the case where the information correlating with image sensing is not obtained at the time T506 when the transfer of the image data is completed without starting the timer, that is, in the case where an acquiring state is different from a predetermined pattern, an error may be recognized.

Next, the description will be made with reference to Fig. 6. Fig. 6 shows the continuous image sensing such as the fluorescent image sensing as in the case shown in Fig. 4, which is an example in which an unexpected remote image sense instruction is issued to the digital camera at a timing indicated

by T601 by, for example, noise entering from an outside. The calculation processing part 216 of the personal computer 102 detects image generation at T602 and starts a timer T603. Then, when the timer
5 exceeds a timeout set period T604 with respect to the information correlating with image sensing from the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101, as described in Fig. 5, the error can be detected. However, next image sensing operation is properly performed by the
10 mydriatic type operator at a timing T605, so the acquisition of the information correlating with image sensing is completed at a timing of T606. Therefore, it is impossible to detect a timeout error of the information correlating with image sensing. Next,
15 the transfer of image data which is erroneously generated and acquired is started at T607 and completed at T608. When the transfer is completed at T608, the calculation processing part 216 checks an image generation time included in the image data and
20 then compares the image generation time with image sense time information included in the information correlating with image sensing. Here, it is recognized that the image data which is erroneously generated and acquired is an image generated before
25 the image sensing is performed by the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101, that is, the improper image. In the continuous image sensing such as the

fluorescent image sensing, when the image sensing operation is interrupted by an error, the operability significantly reduces. Therefore, the calculation processing part 216 continues the

5 acquiring operation without interruption. Next, the image data generated by the image sensing at T605 is acquired by the transfer at T609 and it is checked to match between generation time information included in the image data and an image sense time of the

10 information correlating with image sensing at T606. In the same procedures as described above, an image file is created from the image data and the information correlating with image sensing which are matched with each other. The subsequent acquisition

15 of the image data and the information correlating with image sensing continues. When the improper image is recognized, the calculation processing part 216 causes the alarm generation means 217 to generate an alarm. Fig. 10 shows an example of a method of

20 displaying the alarm. This indicates a state in which a second image is the improper image which is erroneously acquired and other images are properly acquired. According to the above-mentioned procedures, it is possible to detect the improper

25 image which is erroneously generated and acquired during the continuous image sensing and to surely correlate the image data with the information

correlating with image sensing during the image sensing.

A timing chart of Fig. 7 shows a state in which the second image sensing operation starts at a timing of T701 but a remote image sense instruction cannot be given to the digital camera 101a because of the failure of a control path for the digital camera 101a.. In this case, although the second image sensing operation is performed, the image is not generated and thus the image generation is not detected. However, this cannot be recognized by the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101, and the transfer of the information correlating with image sensing starts at a timing of T702. When the transfer of the information correlating with image sensing is completed at T703 in a state in which the image generation is not detected, the calculation processing part 216 recognizes that an output order is different from a predetermined pattern and directs the alarm generation means 217 to generate an alarm. In this case, the image data does not exist, so it is expected to display, for example, an alarm "the image is not transferred from the digital camera 101a. Please check the digital camera 101a". A monitoring timer may be started at the timing of T702. Then, when the acquisition of the image data is not completed within a predetermined time period, an

error may be recognized.

As described with reference to Figs. 3 to 7, even when the image data transfer time is longer than the image sense interval, the image data and the
5 information correlating with image sensing can be accurately linked with each other. Even when the improper image is generated during the image sensing, the alarm can be accurately generated without the interruption of image sensing.

10 In the case where the improper image can be clearly determined as described with reference to Figs. 5, 6, and 7, when a function in which the improper image is not stored in the image file storing unit 214 is further provided, the improvement
15 of operability and the saving of an unnecessary capacity of a recording medium can be achieved.

In this embodiment, the alarm to the improper image is mainly described. The checking alarm to the digital camera 101a as shown in Fig. 7, an alarm to
20 the mydriatic type eye fundus camera 101 based on a detected defect of the information correlating with image sensing or a detected transfer error, and an alarm to a communication path may be generated.

In this embodiment, the filing system using the
25 mydriatic type eye fundus camera in which an effect obtained by the present invention in the time of the continuous image sensing is large has been described.

It is apparent that the present invention can be applied to a mydriatic type eye fundus camera having the same structure as described above.

As described above, according to the
5 ophthalmologic image recording apparatus in this embodiment, even when the transfer of the image data is not completed before next image sensing, the sensed image data and the information correlating with image sensing can be surely correlated with each
10 other. Therefore, even in the case of the continuous image sensing such as the fluorescent image sensing, it is possible to manage patient IDs, sensed eyes, image sensing regions, and the like.

An improper image which is generated by the
15 malfunction of the digital camera attached to the eye fundus camera, noise therefrom, the failure thereof, or the like can be detected using various methods, so it is possible to properly give to the operator the alarm related to the improper image without the
20 interruption of image sensing. When the function in which the improper image is not stored is further provided, the storage capacity can be saved without the storage of an unnecessary image other than an eye fundus picture.

25 As described above, according to the present invention, it is possible to provide an ophthalmologic image recording apparatus in which an

improper image which is not an eye fundus picture can be removed to correlate each image with information correlating with image sensing.

Note that the present invention can be applied
5 to an apparatus comprising a single device or to system constituted by a plurality of devices.

Furthermore, the invention can be implemented by supplying a software program, which implements the functions of the foregoing embodiments, directly or
10 indirectly to a system or apparatus, reading the supplied program code with a computer of the system or apparatus, and then executing the program code. In this case, so long as the system or apparatus has the functions of the program, the mode of
15 implementation need not rely upon a program.

Accordingly, since the functions of the present invention are implemented by computer, the program code installed in the computer also implements the present invention. In other words, the claims of the
20 present invention also cover a computer program for the purpose of implementing the functions of the present invention.

In this case, so long as the system or apparatus has the functions of the program, the
25 program may be executed in any form, such as an object code, a program executed by an interpreter, or

scrip data supplied to an operating system.

Example of storage media that can be used for supplying the program are a floppy disk, a hard disk, an optical disk, a magneto-optical disk, a CD-ROM, a
5 CD-R, a CD-RW, a magnetic tape, a non-volatile type memory card, a ROM, and a DVD (DVD-ROM and a DVD-R) .

As for the method of supplying the program, a client computer can be connected to a website on the Internet using a browser of the client computer, and
10 the computer program of the present invention or an automatically-installable compressed file of the program can be downloaded to a recording medium such as a hard disk. Further, the program of the present invention can be supplied by dividing the program
15 code constituting the program into a plurality of files and downloading the files from different websites. In other words, a WWW (World Wide Web) server that downloads, to multiple users, the program files that implement the functions of the present
20 invention by computer is also covered by the claims of the present invention.

It is also possible to encrypt and store the program of the present invention on a storage medium such as a CD-ROM, distribute the storage medium to
25 users, allow users who meet certain requirements to download decryption key information from a website

via the Internet, and allow these users to decrypt the encrypted program by using the key information, whereby the program is installed in the user computer.

Besides the cases where the aforementioned
5 functions according to the embodiments are implemented by executing the read program by computer, an operating system or the like running on the computer may perform all or a part of the actual processing so that the functions of the foregoing
10 embodiments can be implemented by this processing.

Furthermore, after the program- read from the storage medium is written to a function expansion board inserted into the computer or to a memory provided in a function expansion unit connected to
15 the computer, a CPU or the like mounted on the function expansion board or function expansion unit performs all or a part of the actual processing so that the functions of the foregoing embodiments can be implemented by this processing.

20 As many apparently widely different embodiments of the present invention can be made without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments thereof except as defined in
25 the appended claims.

This application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2004-211688 filed on July 20, 2004, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

CLAIMS

1. An ophthalmologic image recording apparatus,
comprising:

5 a first acquiring means for acquiring an image
information including a sensed image of an eye to be
examined and an image forming time information
relating to a time at which an image of the eye to be
examined is formed;

10 a second acquiring means for acquiring an image
sensing correlation information correlating with
image sensing condition for sensing the image of the
eye to be examined, said image sensing correlation
information including at least a sensing time
15 information relating to a time at which the image of
the eye to be examined is sensed;

 control means for correlating the image
information of the eye to be examined acquired by
said first acquiring means, with the image sensing
20 correlation information acquired by said second
acquiring means; and

 recording means for recording the correlated
image information and image sensing correlation
information,

25 wherein the control means correlates the image
information with the image sensing correlation
information, on the basis of the image forming time

information and the image sensing correlation information.

2. An ophthalmologic image recording apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the control means
5 correlates the image information with the image sensing correlation information, on the basis of the time information acquired by the second acquiring means and the image forming time information.

3. An ophthalmologic image recording apparatus
10 according to claim 1, wherein the control means calculates a difference between the time information and the image forming time information,

and comprises alarm means for generating an alarm when a calculation result obtained by the
15 calculation exceeds a predetermined time period.

4. An ophthalmologic image recording apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the control means measures an elapsed time from a time at which one of said first acquiring means and said second acquiring
20 means acquire the information to a time at which output from another is obtained,

and comprises alarm means for generating an alarm when the elapsed time exceeds a predetermined time period.

25 5. An ophthalmologic image recording apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the control means monitors an acquiring order of the information in

said first acquiring means and second acquiring means,
and alarm means for generating an alarm when a
monitoring result is different from a predetermined
information acquiring pattern.

5 6. An ophthalmologic image recording method,
comprising:

 a first acquiring step of acquiring an image
information including a sensed image of an eye to be
examined and an image forming time information
10 relating to a time at which an image of the eye to be
examined is formed;

 a second acquiring step of acquiring an image
sensing correlation information correlating with
image sensing condition for sensing the image of the
15 eye to be examined, said image sensing correlation
information including at least a sensing time
information relating to a time at which the image of
the eye to be examined is sensed;

 control step of correlating the image
20 information of the eye to be examined acquired by
said first acquiring means, with the image sensing
correlation information acquired by said second
acquiring means; and

 recording step of recording the correlated
25 image information and image sensing correlation
information,

 wherein in the control step, the image

information is correlated with the image sensing correlation information, on the basis of the image forming time information and the image sensing correlation information.

5 7. An ophthalmologic image recording program for correlating an image of an eye to be examined with an image sensing correlation information, the program causing a computer to function as:

 a first acquiring means for acquiring an image
10 information including a sensed image of an eye to be examined and an image forming time information relating to a time at which an image of the eye to be examined is formed;

 a second acquiring means for acquiring an image
15 sensing correlation information correlating with image sensing condition for sensing the image of the eye to be examined, said image sensing correlation information including at least a sensing time information relating to a time at which the image of
20 the eye to be examined is sensed;

 control means for correlating the image information of the eye to be examined acquired by said first acquiring means, with the image sensing correlation information acquired by said second
25 acquiring means; and

 recording means for recording the correlated image information and image sensing correlation

information,

wherein the control means correlates the image information with the image sensing correlation information, on the basis of the image forming time .

5 information and the image sensing correlation information.

FIG. 1

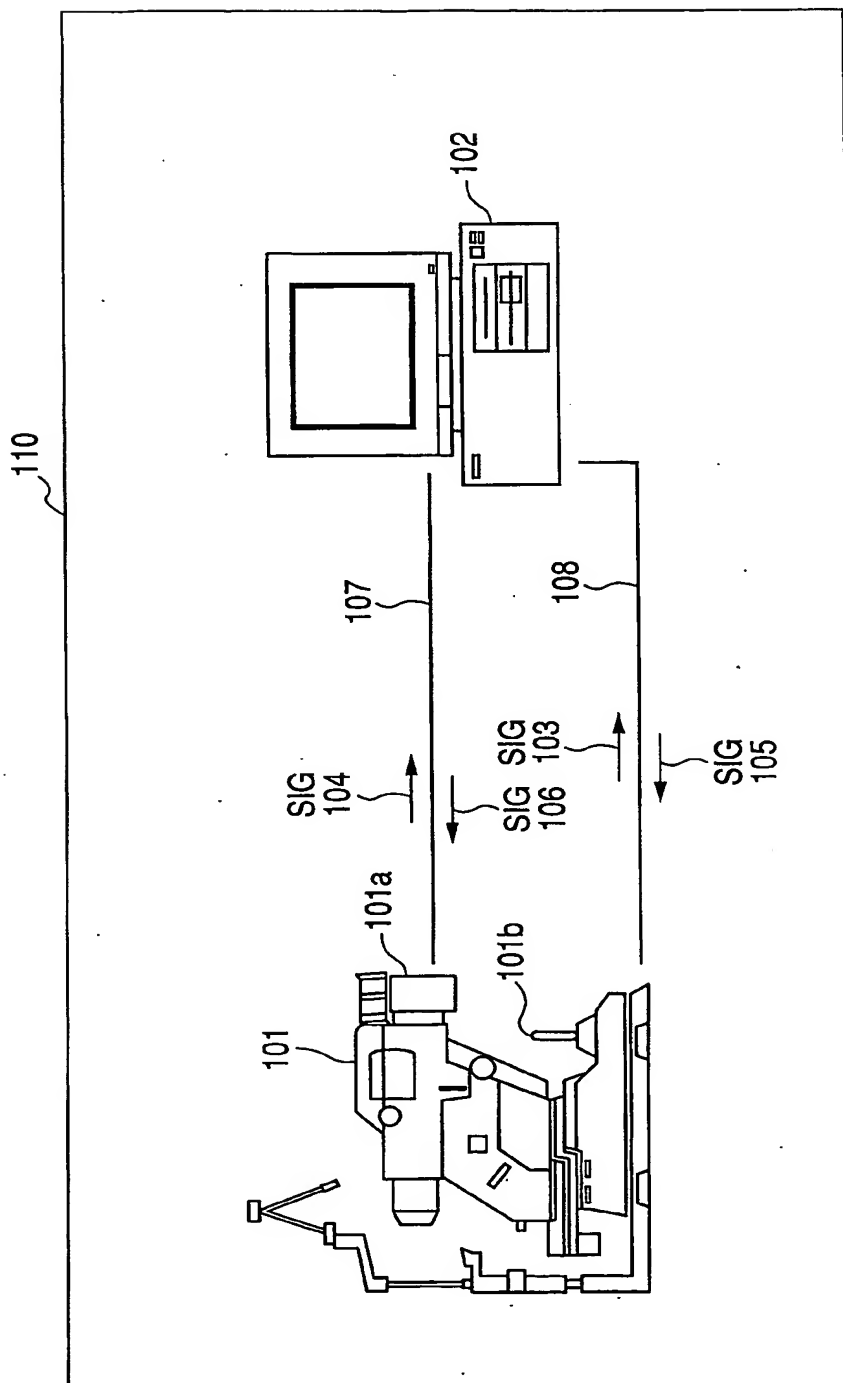


FIG. 2

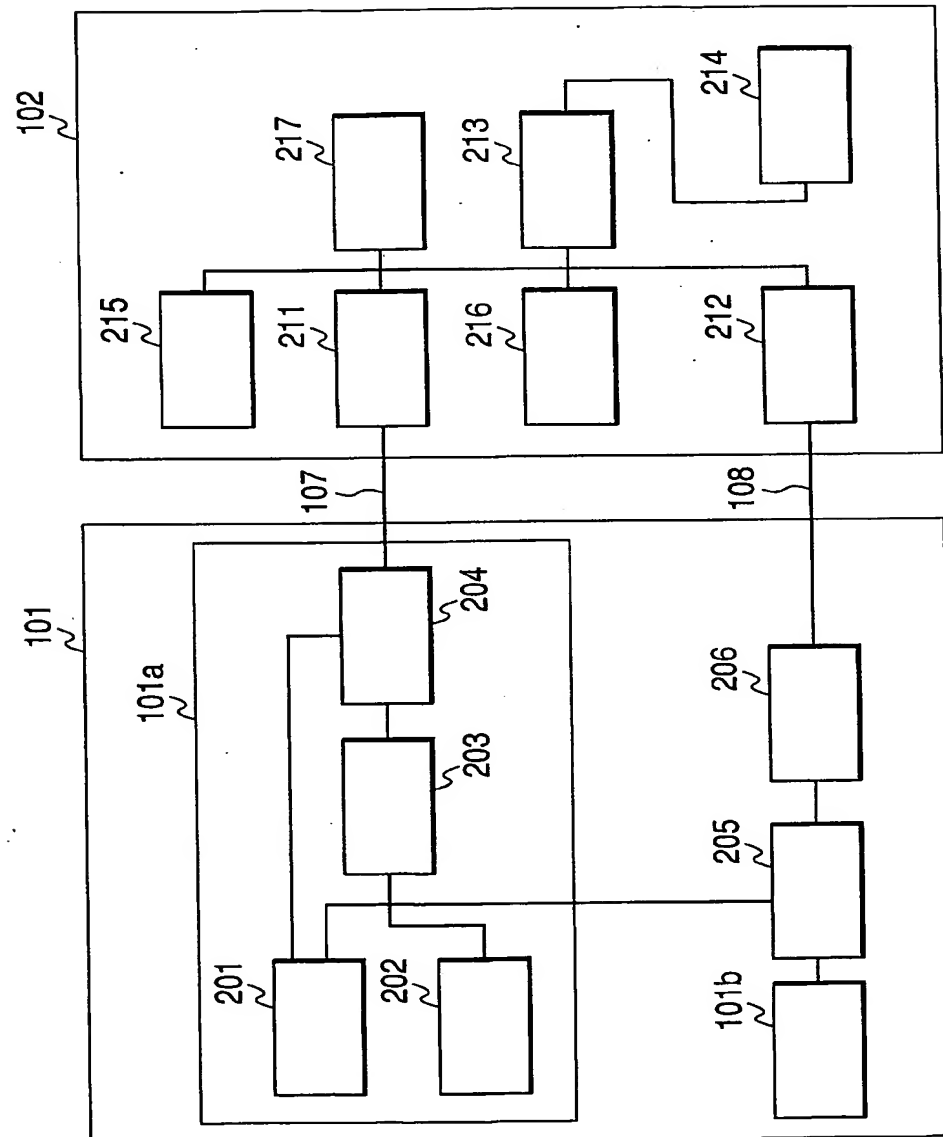


FIG. 3

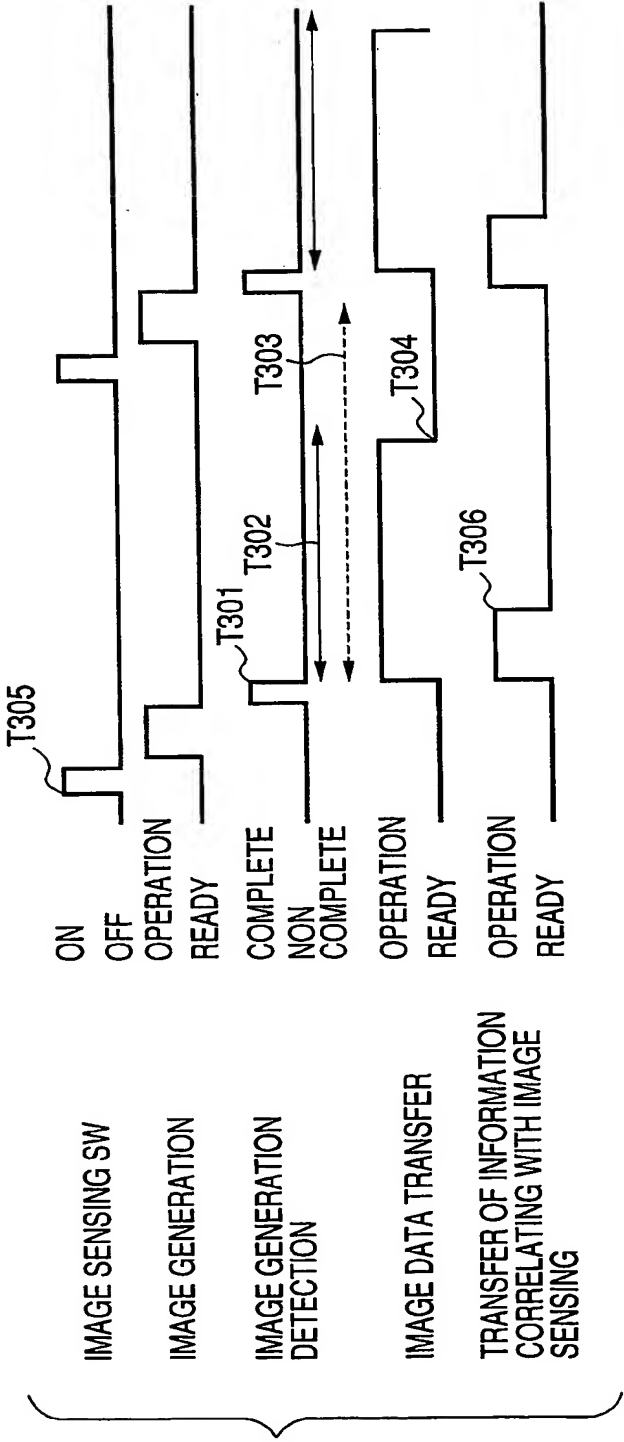


FIG. 4

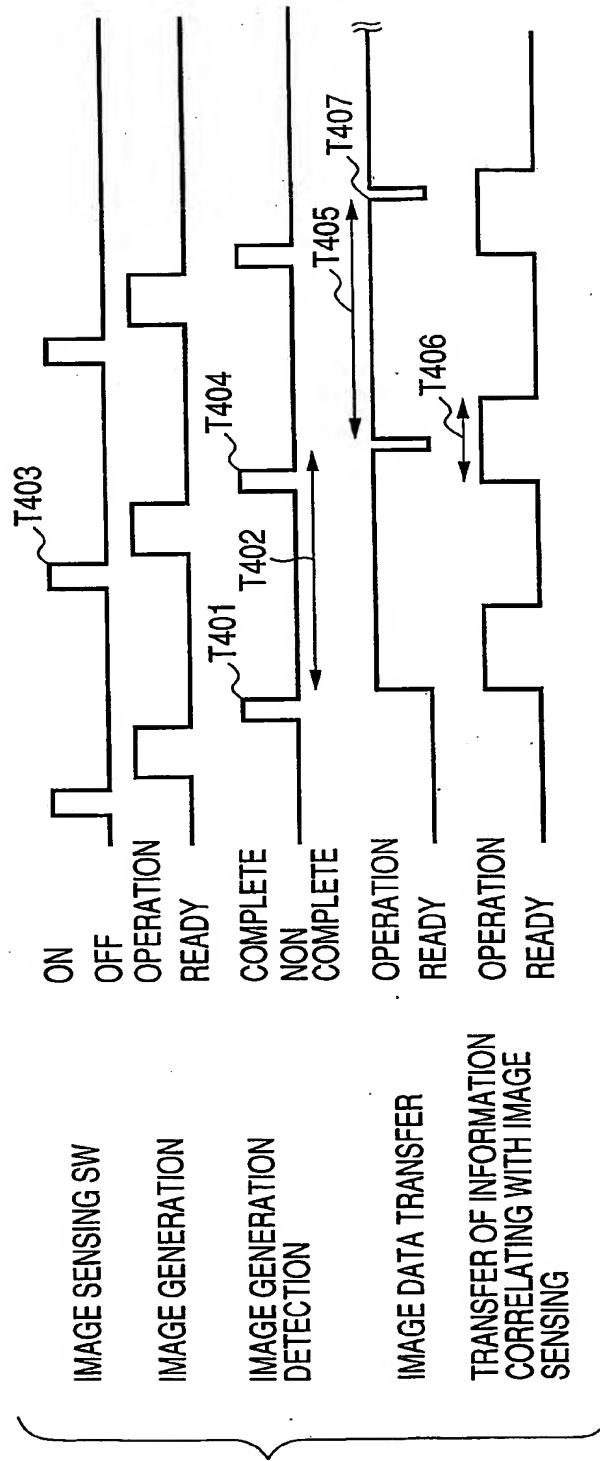


FIG. 5

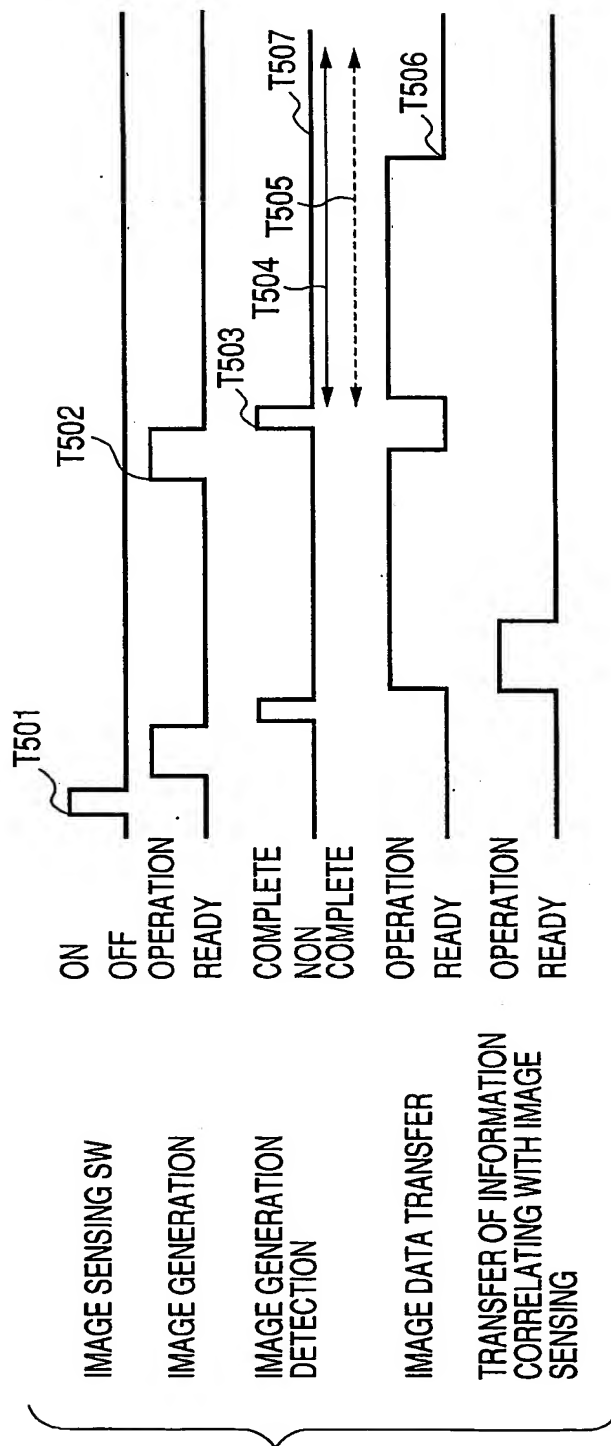


FIG. 6

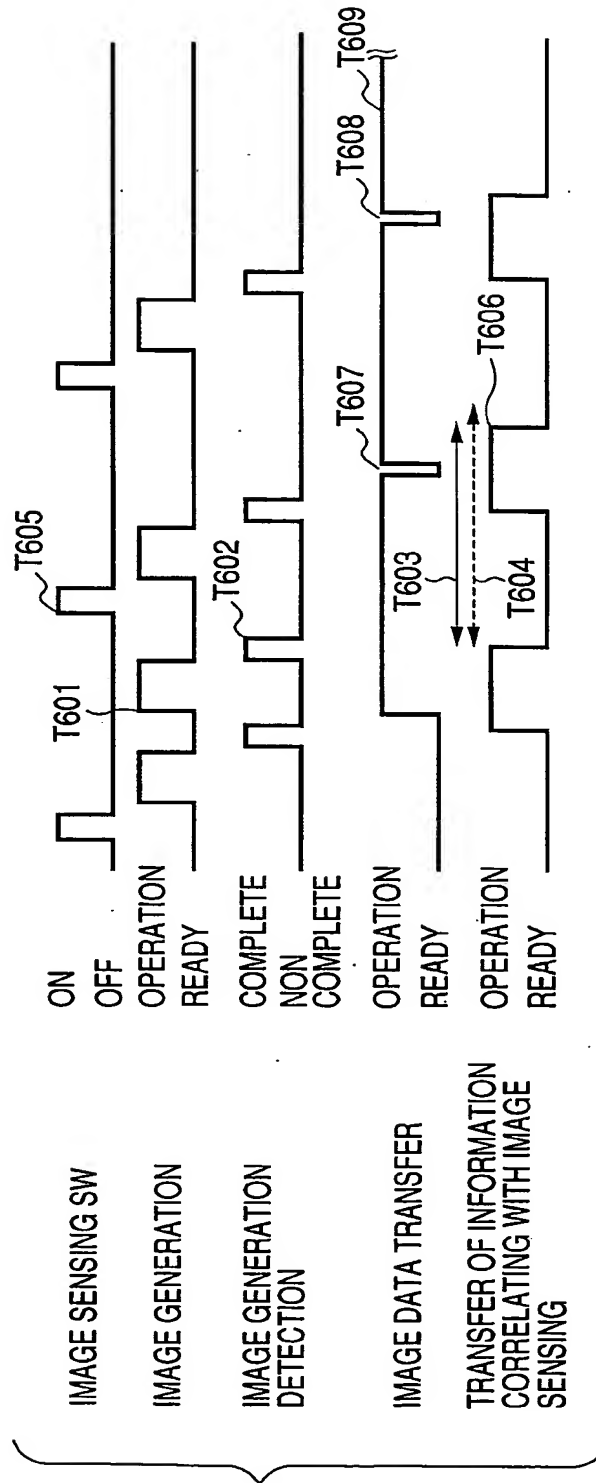


FIG. 7

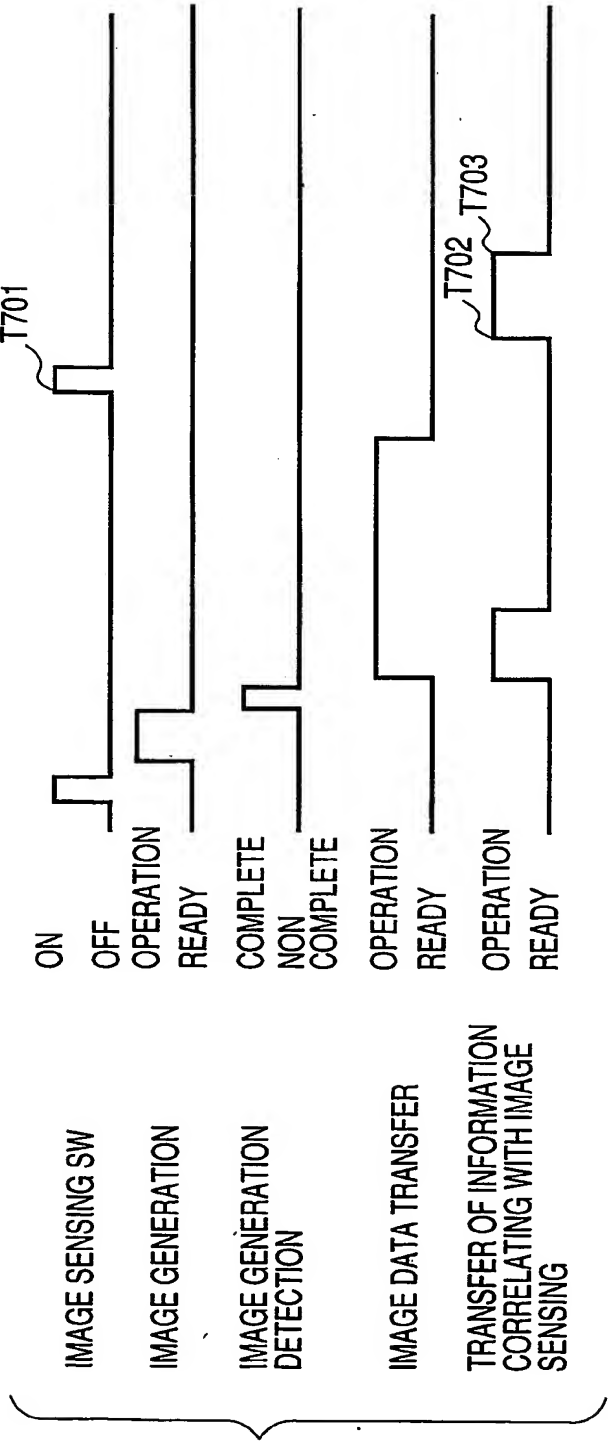


FIG. 8

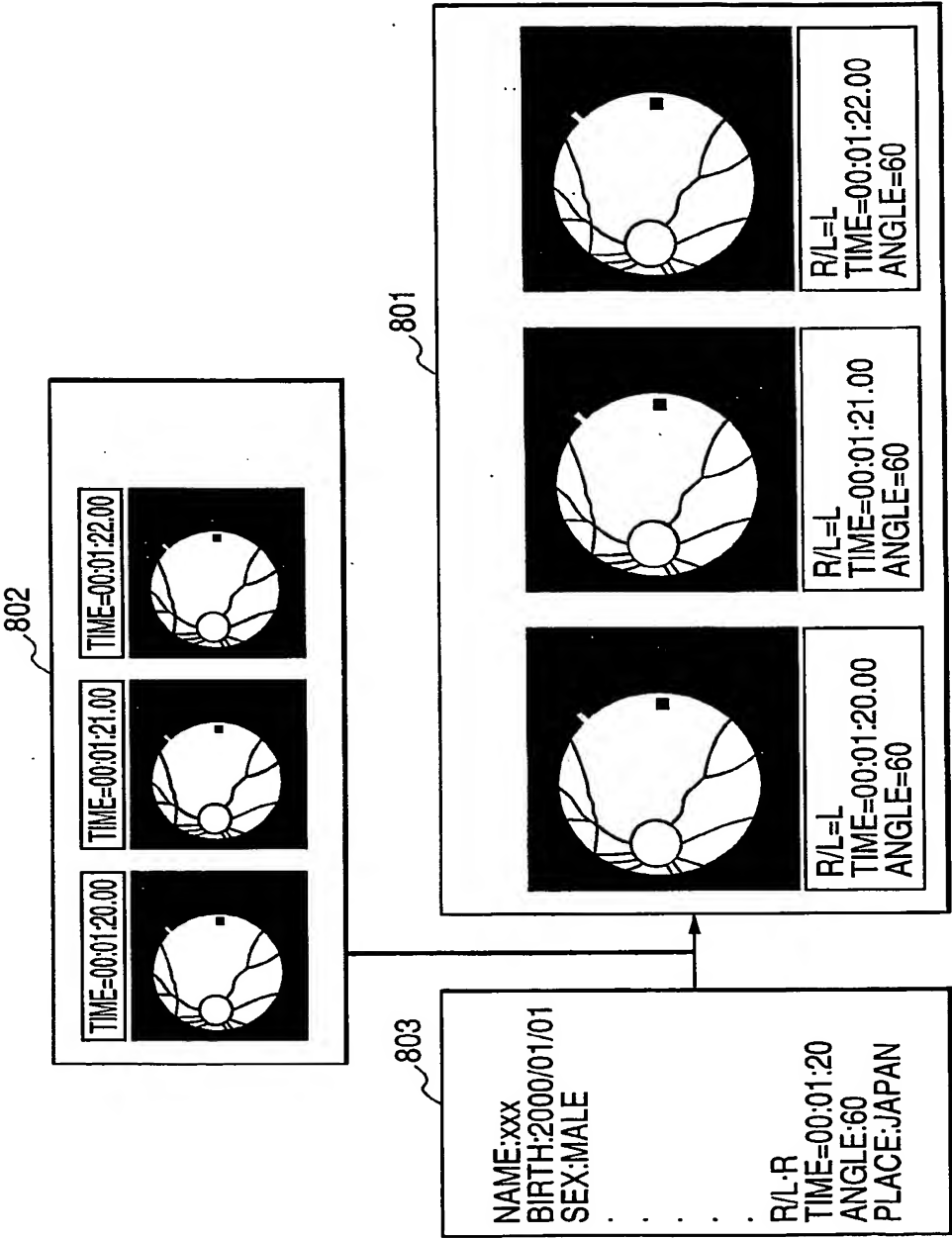


FIG. 9

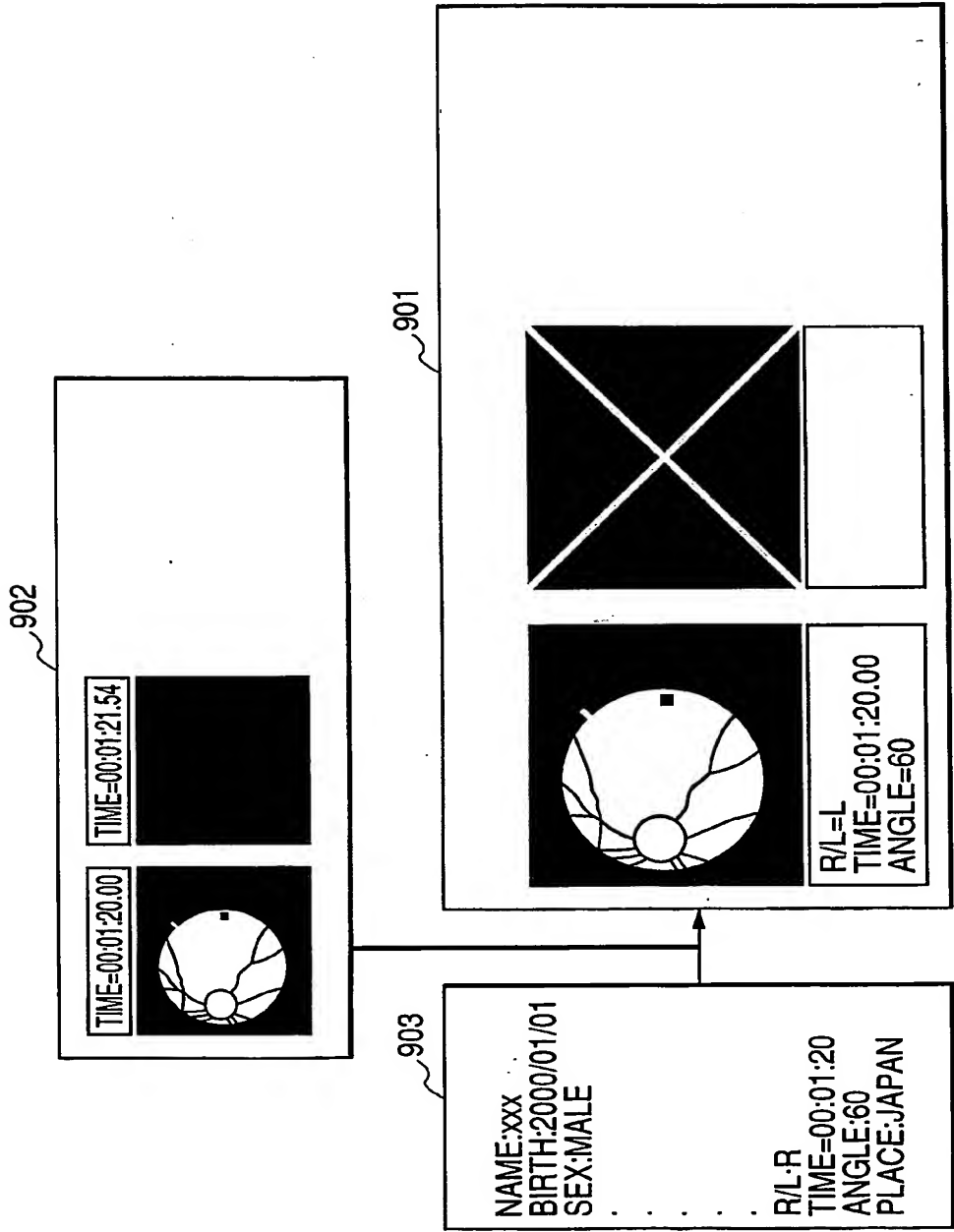
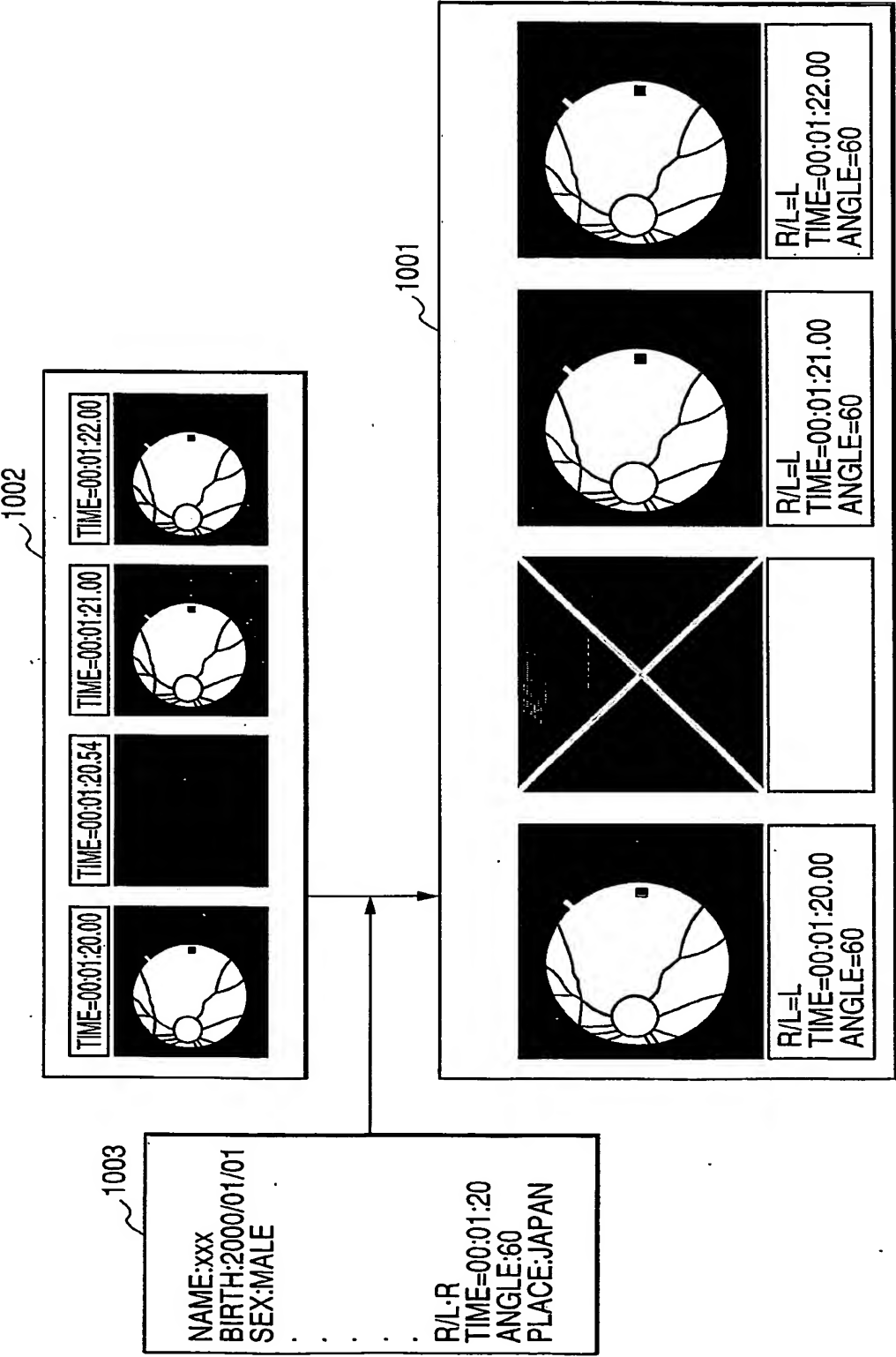


FIG. 10



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2005/013440

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int.Cl. ⁷A61B3/ 14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Int.Cl. ⁷A61B3 / 00-3 / 18

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

published examined utility model applications of Japan 1922-1996
 Published unexamined utility model applications of Japan 1971-2005
 Registered utility model specifications of Japan 1996-2005
 Published registered utility model applications of Japan 1994-2005

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JP 2002-238860 A (CANON KK) 2002 .08 .27, whole document & US 2002/113939 A1	1-7
A	JP 2004-105594 A (CANON KK) 2004 .04 .08 Whole document (Family: none)	1-7

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document denning the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
 "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
 "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
 "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
 "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 . 09 . 2005

Date of mailing of the international search report

04. 10.2005

Name and mailing address of the ISA/JP

Japan Patent Office

3-4-3, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8915, Japan

Authorized officer

Akio Yasuda

TelephoneNo. +81-3-3581-1 101 Ext. 3290

2Q 9309